FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Military Situation — French jets flew reconnaissance missions over the mountains above Beirut early 9 September to locate artillery positions firing on French troops, AFP reported. Earlier, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt had denied that PSP forces were shelling French positions and claimed that Phalangist forces were trying to involve the multinational forces in the Ash-Shuf fighting, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Despite an earlier announcement by Junblatt that Druze forces would stop firing on the multinational forces, intensified shelling of U.S. Marine positions at Beirut airport again prompted U.S. ships to fire on the PSP and Syrian artillery positions, Beirut and Voice of Lebanon radios said.

As Syrian forces continued to shell Beirut, the Lebanese Army finally gained control of the southern suburbs after clashes with PSP and Amal Movement forces, Voice of Lebanon and the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated.

Meanwhile, Lebanese Army General Ibrahim Tannus ordered all reservists under the rank of major to report for active duty 12-14 September, Voice of Lebanon reported. An Army Command statement broadcast by Beirut radio earlier had claimed the Army was in complete control of Phalangist barracks and positions near 'Alayh. Nevertheless, Voice of Lebanon reports noted that PSP-Syrian forces continued to shell Army positions there throughout the day. After a day during which a PSP source cited by Damascus radio claimed that Phalangists had massacred people in 'Bayh and PSP forces clashed with Army and Phalangist forces in the Ash-Shuf, Walid Junblatt, in remarks cited by Radio Free Lebanon, again rejected all proposals for a cease-fire before the Army and Phalangist forces withdraw from the mountain.

In another development, Israel warned the warring sides against harming the thousands of Christian refugees in Dayr al-Qamar, Jeruaslem radio disclosed. Red Cross convoys have been prevented from reaching the town because of continued intensive shelling by PSP-Syrian-Palestinian forces, according to Beirut radio.

Despite "peripheral differences" between the PLO and Syria, the PLO will not stand idly by before U.S. "aggression" against Syria or any other forces "legitimately in Lebanon," PLO deputy commander Khalil al-Wazir told subordinates in remarks cited by north Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio. Al-Wazir also decided to "activate" the role of the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces, the radio said.

Druze militia representatives told Israeli Druze that no Syrian or PLO soldiers are fighting in the mountain clashes, according to Jerusalem radio. In a statement to the Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* cited by Radio Monte Carlo, Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas also denied Syrian participation in the fighting but stated that the Syrian Army will help Lebanese "opposition" forces if requested.

Political Developments — Presidential envoy Robert McFarlane briefed President Amin al-Jumayyil and other officials on the results of his talks in Damascus, Beirut radio reported. A Lebanese envoy had also met with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Walid Junblatt in Damascus earlier for talks, Amman radio disclosed.

Cabinet Meeting — After expressing surprise at the Saudi freeze on its mediation efforts between Lebanon and Syria, the Cabinet again called for an immediate cease-fire between all factions and emphasized that the Lebanese Army is the "inevitable substitute" for all armed groups in all areas, according to Beirut radio.

Saudi Mediation — Soon after Saudi Arabia announced that it had decided to "freeze" its mediation efforts between Lebanon and Syria, Prince Bandar arrived back in Damascus for fresh talks with President al-Asad, Damascus radio announced.

PLO Affairs

The Geneva UN Conference on Palestine issued a statement, broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, advocating PLO participation in the Middle East peace process as an equal partner and stressed the need to end Israeli "occupation" of Arab territories as well as Jerusalem. The conference also supported an international Middle East peace conference to discuss possible solutions, including the formation of an independent Palestinian state.

Syria

Syrian forces recently executed over 200 people in the Palmyra military prison, including 20 Fatah loyalists, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

Israel

The Likud will continue to follow Prime Minister Begin's policies if asked to form a new government, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir told Jerusalem radio, although some changes will be made. Asked about his former opposition to the Camp David accords, Shamir stressed that the government will have to "exert every effort" to ensure the continuation and implementation of the accords.

Libya-Chad

Chadian radio accused France of "plotting" to partition Chad with Libya by keeping French forces out of the recent fighting, according to AFP.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraq will be "forced" to retaliate against an Iranian city if Iran bombs an Iraqi border town, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. Iraqi planes had attacked Marivan and the surrounding area 7 September, IRNA reported.

Iran

Saudi Pilgrimage Dispute — Saudi security forces have taken a more rational attitude toward Iranian pilgrims this year, according to IRNA. Reports that Saudi police had beaten Iranian pilgrims arrested earlier in the week were not true, IRNA added. Meanwhile, Saudi Pilgrimage and Awqaf Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab 'Abd al-Wasi told pilgrimage leader Musavi Kho'ini that all efforts will be made to provide everything required for the pilgrims and to solve any problems, IRNA said.

Operation Against Opposition Groups — Some 90 armed antigovernment "assailants" were killed, wounded, or captured during operations to purge Kordestan and West Azarbayjan of "counterrevolutionaries and rebels," according to a Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters communique broadcast by Tehran radio.

Khomeyni Cancels Appointments — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has canceled all appointments 10-18 September, Tehran radio announced.

Pakistan

The situation in Sind Province is fully under control although Pakistan People's Party leaders and members of the MRD are still stirring up trouble in a few rural areas, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq told journalists in remarks reported by the UAE paper *Khaleej Times*. Meanwhile , police and antigovernment demonstrators clashed for the first time in the Punjab capital of Lahore as the civil disobedience campaign continued in Sind Province, AFP reported.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 176 *9 September 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karachi Paper Reports Recent Mujahidin Activities *[JASARAT 1 Sep]* ..... C 1
GDR Delegation Concludes Visit 8 September ..... C 1
Karmal, Keshtmand Congratulate Bulgaria's Zhivkov ..... C 1

INDIA

Indira Gandhi Discusses Nuclear, Nonaligned Issues *[Nicosia O FILELEVTHEROS 8 Sep]* ..... E 1
AFP: 65 Injured in Chandigarh Communist Protest ..... E 3
Moves To Open Solar Array on Insat-1B Fail ..... E 4
First 'Multipurpose' Naval Ship Commissioned ..... E 4

PAKISTAN

President Zia's Tour of Sind Province Continues ..... F 1
Address at Jacobabad Meeting ..... F 1
Arrival in Lahore ..... F 1
Remarks at Lahore Airport ..... F 1
AFP Reports Police Clash With Demonstrators in Lahore ..... F 2
Paper Describes 25th Day of Disobedience Campaign *[Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES 8 Sep]* ..... F 2
Summary Military Court in Thatta Sentences Three ..... F 3

IRAN

Khamene'i Pledges 'No Mercy' on Enemies of Revolution ..... I 1
Operations in Kordestan, West Azarbayjan Detailed ..... I 1
Khomeyni Cancels Appointments 10-18 September ..... I 1
IRNA Notes Improvement in Saudi Behavior to Pilgrims ..... I 2
Spokesman Condemns 'Imperialist Actions' in Lebanon ..... I 2
Yugoslav Police Confiscate Iranian Islamic Books ..... I 2
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,452 ..... I 2
Iraqi Planes Bomb Kurdish Villages 29 August ..... I 3
Iraqi Residents Asked To Volunteer for Battlefronts ..... I 3
Free Voice of Iran on Executions of Air Force Officers ..... I 3
Leaders' Power Struggle, Cabinet Reshuffle Viewed ..... I 3
Interior Minister's Problems *[Free Voice of Iran]* ..... I 3
Resignation Rumors *[Free Voice of Iran]* ..... I 4
Bazargan's Return *[Radio Iran]* ..... I 4
Reportage on Recent Afghan Mujahidin Activities ..... I 4
Attack on Soviet Convoy ..... I 4
Clashes in Nimruz Province ..... I 4
'Fierce Fighting' in Herat ..... I 5

Karachi Paper Reports Recent Mujahidin Activities

GF081317 Karachi Jasarat in Urdu 1 Sep 83 p 8

[Text] London, 31 August (AAP) — Afghan mujahidin attacked and damaged a Soviet convoy moving between the Shir Khan River port and Kholm.

The convoy, carrying 2,000 fresh Soviet soldiers, had crossed the new bridge on the Oxus at Shir Khan River port and was moving toward Kholm. The mujahidin killed two Soviet officers and 50 soldiers and also three Karmal officers accompanying the convoy. They also destroyed two Soviet tanks, one jeep, and one ambulance. The mujahidin also captured four Kalashnikov rifles, several TT-type pistols, and one antiaircraft gun mounted on one of the hit tanks.

The mujahidin have increased their activities in the Qandahar region and in various skirmishes have destroyed one Soviet tank and one armored vehicle and killed two Karmal officers and eight Afghan soldiers. The mujahidin lost two guerrillas and one commander in these skirmishes.

The mujahidin destroyed seven Soviet tanks and several trucks and killed over 30 Karmal soldiers in a skirmish in Farah Province along the Iranian border. They lost 18 guerrillas in counter shelling by Soviet and Karmal troops. However, the mujahidin succeeded in cutting off the road connecting Farah with the Qandahar-Herat highway. When reteating from the area the Soviet-Karmal troops left behind a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The mujahidin collected the booty along with their own dead and moved to their hideouts in the region.

After the mujahidin left, several Soviet helicopters arrived and collected the government dead from the region. Before dusk the Soviet aircraft arrived and heavily bombarded the area and caused great damage to local housing and villages. They killed 12 villagers in the bombardment.

In retalliation, the mujahidin mined the link road connecting Farah with the Qandahar-Herat Highway and closed the road.

In Bamian, capital of the Bamian Province in central Afghanistan, in several skirmishes between the mujahidin and the government troops, mujahidin killed 11 Soviet and Karmal soldiers. The Soviet and Karmal officials are at present confined to the local buildings. The Soviets bombarded Ghandak village in this area and killed six old men and one women while injuring and wounding over 100 people, most of them women and children.

GDR Delegation Concludes Visit 8 September

LD082356 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0433 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Kabul, Sept. 7, BAKHTAR — A high-ranking delegation of GDR headed by Werner Kirchoff, alternate member of Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of that country who came here on an official and friendly visit, left for GDR today.

The delegation visited a number of social organizations and industrial enterprises including the blinds institute of the GDR and concluded an agreement of co-operation with the National Fatherland Front of the DRA.

Karmal, Keshtmand Congratulate Bulgaria's Zhivkov

LD091029 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Kabul, Sept 8, BAKHTAR — Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the PDPA and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, and Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, Politburo member of PDPA CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA, have sent a congratulatory telegram addressed to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Concil of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Gresha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of that country, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of socialist revolution of Bulgaria.

The telegram expresses the hope that the existing fraternal friendship and all-sided cooperation between the governments and parties of the two countries will be further strengthened and expanded in the interest of the people of both countries and peace and security all-over the world.

Indira Gandhi Discusses Nuclear, Nonaligned Issues
NC081400 Nicosia O Filelevtheros in Greek 8 Sep 83 p 9

[Exclusive interview with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by *O Filelevtheros* chief editor Khristos Katsambas in New Delhi on 1 September]

[Text] Question: Our era is characterized by the real danger of a nuclear war. The general impression is that the outcome of the cause of peace or war lies in the hands of the two superpowers or the two opposing camps. In these conditions, how do you view the role of the Third World and the nonaligned countries which you are leading at the moment?

Answer: This is truly the common responsibility of all groups because war between the two superpowers obviously willbe a nuclear war. We have been told with mathematical certainty that such a war will obliterate, if not all, then at least a great part of humanity. A nuclear war would destroy a large part of the environment, perhaps beyond the point which would enable the earth to renew itself. For this reason, it is the responsibility of the two superpowers to do everything possible to avoid such a catastrophe.

Despite this, medium and small powers like us — we are not even a power — are not free of responsibility. In addition to issues of custom and other issues, we shall all be affected whether we lie in the war zone or not. [sentence as published] For this reason, we cannot and we should not spare efforts to end competition and to reduce mistrust between the superpowers and among governments that have nuclear weapons.

We have experience in the peaceful use of nuclear energy despite the fact that propaganda continues that India is a nuclear power. Of course, you know that we have not manufactured any nuclear weapon. We use nuclear energy to serve peaceful purposes, especially for the production of energy but also for agriculture and medicine.

Our duty in the Nonaligned Movement is to convince the people and those who shape public opinion among the peoples of the entire world and especially among those who are in a position to launch a war that the need for peace should be strengthened. This is even more valid if among those countries that can launch a nuclear war there are countries which rely on elections. Thus, if the movement can do enough to make the people greatly feel the need for peace — I place this above politics and ideologies — then I repeat the nonaligned will have done enough. This is what the Nonaligned Movement is doing. It has influencedopinion a lot, even the public opinion of the nonaligned nations. In one of my speeches, I think at the nonaligned summit conference, I described the nonaligned as history's greatest peace movement and this is how we want to keep it.

Question: Will the Nonaligned Movement ask to directly participate in negotiations for conventional and nuclear disarmament?

Answer: I truly do not know because first I do not know if the superpowers would propose this to us. After all, some people — I will not name countries — are striving to keep India out of everything. However, the nonaligned countries have steadfastly expressed an interest in the arms race which is not to be separated from the cause of peace. We do not want nuclear weapons to be used. We want nuclear weapons to be gradually reduced and finally eliminated. This is also true regarding other complex weapons like chemical and bacteriological weapons. As I replied to your previous question, the primary responsibility for the limitation and dismantling of complex weapons lies with the great powers. However, ultimately, this should be the concern of the current owners of the arms, of those who can acquire them, and of their certain victims which would be all countries. The effort should be worldwide. The long-term goal of disarmament should include conventional weapons. I mean that the true goal should be to lead the world away from war, but since this cannot be immediately done, these should be some of the stages through which we should pass both as a nation and as the Nonaligned Movement.

Question: Speaking about worldwide efforts we come to the UN role and we all know that the weakness of this great organization is the gap between words and deeds. Do you believe that this weakness can be overcome so that the United Nations can become an effective peace organ?

Answer: You are right when you say that there is a gap between words and deeds and it is sad to say that this is beginning to be bridged erroneously through words constantly becoming more aggressive — more confrontational. Some countries consider the United Nations not as an organization for the solution of international problems but as a rostrum for imposing their strategy. When the nations with an abundance of resources were dominant, they were supporting the organization with all their hearts but since other voices and other interests arose, especially those of the developing countries, there has been a tendency to denigrate the United Nations. We should oppose this.

On the other hand, it would be wrong to consider the United Nations weak and ineffective because the United Nations has prevented some wars and has achieved a cease-fire in others. It is the greatest rostrum for the collective expression of the people's desire for peace. The often mentioned celebrated premise that wars begin in the thoughts of men is quite right. For this reason, the basic goal of every effort for peace should be to sow and nurture love for peace within the hearts and minds of human beings.

Words influence the mind and as you know words have played a very great role in revolutions and in all great changes and in all civilizations. Thus, the main need is that nations should understand that wars — even those not involving the nuclear powers — are tragic events which cannot achieve anything that could not have been better achieved through talks — and talks are words. Often the most powerful nations are not able to find ways out of deadlocks. The United States' experience in Vietnam is only one example but there are others. Some countries could more easily impose their will in the old days of gunboat diplomacy than in these days of guided missiles with multiple warheads.

Situation in Indian Ocean

Question: Let us come to some more specific problems which more directly concern India. I refer to the situation in the Indian Ocean where a strong military confrontation exists. What should be done to deal with this situation?

Answer: There are no real disputes in the Indian Ocean area although the potential for a clash is increasing. At this time, there are opposing military presences and competition in the area. Almost all coastal states have declared that the Indian Ocean should be a peace zone but some of them are not acting within the spirit of their declarations.

The first requirement for the countries of the area is to refuse to offer bases or any form of aid for military activities. Experts in military strategy tell us that the more distant from its country a base is the more vulnerable it becomes. If a power establishes such a base, then other powers will seek similar bases. It is thus that an escalation occurs. Unfortunately, what we the coastal states can do is to offer our complete resistance. [sentence as published]

War Between Iran and Iraq

Question: Another problem which occupies the nonaligned world is the weak prospects for an end to the war between Iran and Iraq. What can the nonaligned do to end this war?

Answer: We are trying hard. Perhaps you know that our foreign minister was one of the four other foreign ministers who several times visited the two countries. The Nonaligned Movement unanimously asked Iraq and Iran to end their tragic and expensive war. At the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference, our appeal to the two countries was adopted with extended applause. Our appeal has not been rejected by the two interested countries. The effort to bring the two nations together continues. Before that, a group of foreign ministers from the nonaligned countries had tried to achieve the rapprochement of these two nations. Unfortunately, it seems that the lack of trust is very deep and bitter. We can only hope that in some way Iraq and Iran will recognize that both countries will be vastly served by ending clashes and directing their sources of wealth to the rebuilding and development of their countries.

Dialogue Between North and South

Question: Another problem of international significance is the dialogue between North and South and cooperation between North and South which concerns the economic aspect of international problems. As a leading personality what are your comments on this issue?

Answer: You know that India is playing a very active role for the promotion of international negotiations and an effective dialogue between North and South and for the implementation of cooperation between South and South, something we consider substantive. However, I would not like to be called the "leading personality" of the Nonaligned Movement or India to be called the leading country. We think that such words cause antagonism and such things. For this reason, our goal is to work as partners with other countries. Regarding the nonaligned, all decisions are made with the broadest possible agreement if not unanimity. I cannot do anything on my own without the support of everyone. The recent summit conference has defined the goals of the nonaligned in a number of areas including the two areas you have mentioned, cooperation between North and South and between South and South. Not long ago, the idea alone of a dialogue between North and South was anathema for some countries of the North. Currently they have begun to admit the need for such a dialogue and gradually, perhaps very gradually, more countries seem willing to accept their responsibilities and help the poorer countries of the South. At international rostrums and in bilateral talks, India is pressing in this direction.

On Cyprus Problem

Question: I now come to my country's problem, which you know, and I ask you to put forth India's viewpoint and especially what are the most effective measures the nonaligned could take for a just and permanent solution. We currently find ourselves in a period when some soundings to both sides by the UN secretary general are being discussed.

Answer: Let us hope that something may emerge from this. India and the nonaligned have supported Cyprus very steadfastly. However, these are very delicate problems and we should be careful not to say or do something that might lead to a deterioration in the situation instead of an improvement. You mentioned the UN secretary general. We shall now see whether his efforts will succeed and whether we are able to do something, but I do not know what we can do at this specific time.

The Cyprus problem continues to cause anguish. We have said this before and perhaps I will reiterate it when I come to Cyprus, that we steadfastly believe in the sovereignty, independence, unity, territorial integrity, and nonalignment of Cyprus. The resolution on Cyprus by the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference is sufficient evidence of the movement's binding interest for the island's problem. Immediately after the summit conference, the 7-member nonaligned contact committee visited Cyprus.

The issue is complex and can only be reolved through a constructive dialogue between the interested parties. In this sense, we fully support the UN secretary general's efforts to give new life to the intercommunal talks through his renewed personal involvement in the quest for a permanent solution.

Question: Let us come to bilateral relations between India and Cyprus. Despite mutual respect — perhaps distance — has not allowed exchanges to develop at the desirable levels. In what way do you believe that these relations can develop more deeply?

Answer: I agree that much more can be done to give a specific form to the vast good will which exists between our countries. We will discuss and define measures to develop commerce. Currently, India only imports 2.8 percent from Cyprus and exports only 0.35 percent. Also, there are prospects for joint enterprises. I am glad that the political agreement which was signed in 1980 is being actively implemented by both countries. The exchange of visits at the government and other levels also helps. However, you know that all of us have passed through very difficult

economic situations and some of these programs could not be implemented as actively as we would have liked. Because of these situations we had difficulties in foreign exchange and in our own resources.

Visit to Cyprus

Question: I need not say that the people and Government of Cyprus are expecting you and that they will welcome you warmly. What results do you expect from this visit?

Answer: Basically, this will be a good will visit because your president was also here in India. I will express my personal friendship to Cyprus and my government's support to your country. I think this is the basis. Almost always when I go on such trips — whether to the United States, the Soviet Union, or elsewhere — I do not raise specific issues. You know that such issues are followed by specialists and other people. We discuss, however, basic problems. I thus look forward with joy to visiting your country.

Help From India

Question: India has achieved significant progress in economic, industrial, and technological development. How can it share this progress with the countries of the Third World?

Answer: India helps other developing countries with loans, technical aid, with experts in various fields, and by granting a great number of scholarships for advanced training courses at Indian universities and technical institutes. This is difficult for us because we do not have enough space for our own students. We give very favorable loans on a governmental basis. Commercial loans are funneled through the Export-Import Bank. The number of these loans is increasing. So far we have given to 12 African countries loans totalling 1,670 million rupees, that is, about $170 billion.

Our program, which is called Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation, has been operating for 2 decades. Its purpose is to share our technology with other developing countries. Last year alone about 2,000 people participated in this program. The number of foreign students in India is about 25,000.

We supply experts and technical advice on the basis of bilateral agreements. Indian experts have worked in Algeria, Libya, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, and Mozambique, in the oil industry, the railroads, and other industrial sectors. Indian doctors, scientists, engineers, nurses, and technicians are serving in remote areas in many African countries to train local cadres to give these areas the possibility for self-development. Perhaps you know that Indian technicians are working in a great number of West Asian countries with which we have signed a number of contracts.

In addition, there are three big multilateral programs in which we are participating — the Colombo plan, the special plan for help to the African Commonwealth ,and the UN Development Program.

On the basis of the Colombo plan, in which we are the fifth donor in size, we have allotted 8,000 positions for education, and we have supplied the plan with 300 experts. The countries served most by this plan are Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Malaysia.

On the basis of the Commonwealth plan for Africa, we have trained 1,700 persons from African countries.

India supplies 10 percent of the UN Development Program's budget, that is $8,5 million. Some of the plans we have undertaken concern development of technology, practice systems based on electronic computers, the Mahaveli plan in Sri Lanka, and feasibility studies for electronic installations in Senegal.

I think the difference between the aid we give and that given by rich countries is very specific.

We go there not to guarantee advantages but to share our experience. Many countries have told us that when they secure experts from the Western world, those experts' entire interest is in expense, whereas our experts' interest is to guarantee as much as possible with the least expense. They do this, not because we have succeeded in this sector in our country — I must admit this — but because we ourselves do not have expensive equipment and because our people are thriftier and are interested in how local talent is used. For this reason,I believe that in a true way we are helping these countries to stand on their own feet. However, propaganda from the West is so intense that, when there is competition, these countries tend to turn their eyes to the West. Thus, oil-producing countries have invested all their money in rich countries instead of in countries that could be helped to stand on their own feet and which have suffered from cost increases.

Question: I learn from the press that we too in Cyprus have not taken advantage of the opportunities afforded us by these programs. Should we believe that one of the aims of your visit is to rouse interest for these programs?

Answer: I very much hope so. As you know, the level of our scientists is high. In fact, one of our misfortunes is that we spend a lot of money training these people and then they leave, especially for the United States and Canada. Some of the Nobel prize winners have said that they could not have been awarded prizes without the help of Indian scientists.

AFP: 65 Injured in Chandigarh Communist Protest

BK090131 Hong Kong AFP in English 0115 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi, Sept. 9 (AFP) — Police in Punjab fought a pitched battle today with communists marching on the state legislature, leaving at least 65 people injured, including one officer, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA reported. Quoting hospital sources, PTI said some people were hurt seriously as police in the state capital of Chandigarh used batons and tear gas to disperse protesting workers of the Communist Party, Marxist (CPM). Stones and brickbats littered the road and authorities cordoned off and barricaded the route to the assembly complex in the Sikh-dominated northern state bordering Pakistan, the news agency said.

CPM State Secretary Satwant Singh said the demonstration was to highlight the party's various demands, including an early resumption of talks by the federal government to resolve the tangle in Punjab, where Sikhs have been pressing for greater autonomy and other concessions. He said that police began swinging their batons when more than 6,000 volunteers offered themselves for arrest on the fourth day of the party's campaign for negotiations in Punjab. But police said they were forced to resort to baton charges after the tear gas failed to contain the surging demonstrators near the legislators' hostel.

Earlier, party leaders accused Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of delaying a solution to the Punjab problem and said she was not interested in preserving the unity and integrity of the country. They said that Mrs. Gandhi was "quite oblivious" to the fact that U.S. "imperialists" were arming Pakistan with F-16's and Harpoon missiles while she failed to stop the Punjab question from weakening the strategic border state.

Hurkishan Singh Surjit, a member of parliament and CPM Politburo member, asked the Sikh political party Akali Dal to take up the issues of river waters and territorial disputes and join the left and democratic forces in a join resistance.

A political crisis loomed for Mrs. Gandhi in Punjab as dissident ministers in her ruling Congress Party government there intensified demands for the resignation of chief minister, Darbara Singh. Half the 16-member cabinet has openly come out against Mr. Singh, accusing him of being unable to effectively lead the government in the state rocked by the Sikh autonomy campaign.

Moves To Open Solar Array on Insat-1B Fail

BK081619 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The first step in the contingency maneuvers to deploy the solar array to vertical position facing the sun of India's multipurpose satellite Insat-1B has not been successful. The master control facility at Hassan is planning to undertake further maneuvers on Saturday or Sunday.

According to Indian Space Research Organization [ISRO], Bangalore, the spacecraft continues to be in its power-phased load with a stable thermal balance and continues to be responsive to ground commands. The ISRO also said that last night the spacecraft went through a 60-minute eclipse.

First 'Multipurpose' Naval Ship Commissioned

BK081310 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The country's first multipurpose naval ship for research, torpedo launching and recovery, named *Astravahini*, was commissioned at Vishakhapatnam port today. The ship has been designed by the Defense Research and Development Organization [DRDO]. Presiding over the inaugural function, the scientific adviser to the Defense Ministry, Dr V.S. Arunachalam, said that Vishakhapatnam will be developed into a naval research center for ship designing and development. Commending the role of DRDO, he said that because of its efforts during last 25 years the country has now become self-sufficient in designing and manufacturing all its defense equipment. Dr Arunachalam disclosed that the organization will be able to develop light battle aircraft by 1995.

President Zia's Tour of Sind Province Continues

Address at Jacobabad Meeting

BK081147 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has emphasized that the maintenance of law and order is essential for the country's progress and peaceful transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people under the political program announced by him. He was addressing the members of the district council and municipal committee at the Jinnah hall soon after his arrival in Jacobabad this morning at the start of his 4-day visit to Sind. The president said that peace and tranquillity were a prerequisite for the economic and political progress of the country. He was confident that the government would be able to maintain the present progress of the country and the peaceful condition with the full cooperation of the people.

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that he had toured some districts of Sind Province about 4 months back. Now he was visiting other areas which he could not tour at that time. He said this tour had nothing to do with the stray incidents of lawlessness in some parts of the province. He said peace and tranquillity prevailed all over Sind Province except for a particular area where some elements, encouraged and supported from outside, had fomented trouble. He said that certain foreign media had exaggerated the reports about the law and order situation in the province.

The president recalled that the martial law had to be imposed in Pakistan on 5 July 1977 when conditions created by the previous regime had brought the country to the brink of a civil war. There was a countrywide agitation for the enforcement of nizam-i-mustafa [chosen system]. The president said that when the Army took over the administration of the country it was supported by the people who was [as heard] still supporting it. He said he was sincere in pulling out the country which was sunk in a morass of political and economic bankruptcy. He said during the last 6 years he had taken a number of measures to clean the society of the evils that have penetrated in it and enforced usher and zakat [Islamic tithe system] and other Islamic laws.

The president declared that neither he nor any of his colleagues had any political ambition. They do not want to remain in power forever. They were serving the country to the best of their ability; their record is clean. He had given a program for introducing in the country the democratic government based on the Islamic principles and it was for the people to give their opinion on his program but, instead, some defunct political parties formed the so-called movement and started destructionist activity in the garb of civil disobedience. He said these defunct political parties had no program for the welfare of the people and no love for their country. The president called upon the people to identify those elements who are indulging in violence and lawlessness to support the government in its effort to continue to strengthen the stability of the country. He reiterated his determination to stamp out evils from the political life of the country.

Arrival in Lahore

BK081607 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Excerpts] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has emphasized that maintenance of law and order is essential for the country's progress and peaceful transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people under the political program announced by him. He was addressing members of the district council and municipal committee at the Jinnah hall after his arrival in Jacobabad this morning at the start of his 4-day visit to Sind.

The president said he is committed to continue progress toward the establishment of Islamic democracy and to hold elections for the provincial and federal assemblies and the senate before March 1985. He said the local councils will prove useful as a training ground and the basis of strong national democracy. President Mohammad Ziaul Haq said the federation did not come into existence because of the provinces. Pakistan is an ideological state and all four provinces are part of it. The provincial autonomy granted in the 1973 Constitution has been maintained.

Later this afternoon, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq arrived in Lahore on a brief visit. Acting Punjab Governor Lieutenant General Sardar S.S. Lodhi, provincial ministers, and senior civil and military officials welcomed him.

Later, the president presided over a function held in connection with the 20th anniversary of the launching of the daily *Mashriq*. Speaking on the occasion, the president said that the government believes in freedom of the press and has always welcomed healthy criticism. However, he said, journalism should not only be independent, but should also be responsible and honest. At the same time, it should work for the interest of the country and the nation.

Remarks at Lahore Airport

BK090539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, said elections will be held at the proper time and as soon as possible but before March 1985. Talking to newsmen at the Lahore airport, he said the government will decide whether the elections should be held on a party or nonparty basis. The provincial assembly elections will be held following the process of local bodies' elections, he added.

The president said the situation in Sind is quite normal. Only a particular group of vested interests is involved in subversive activities in a particular area, but the people of Sind are not involved in them. The situation is regrettable but not alarming, he added. The president said violence should be kept away from politics as it is against the national interest. We should work unitedly for the development and well-being of the nation.

In reply to a question whether he will meet the politicians during his Sind tour, the president said he has always displayed generosity and leniency. He has been constantly meeting with the country's scholars, and he believed in the politics of mutual interest. He said no country can prosper without national unity.

Referring to the next round of UN-sponsored Geneva talks on Afghanistan, the president said the foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, will have discussions with the UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Cordovez, to finalize dates for the next round of talks. The foreign minister will leave on 20 September for New York where he will lead the Pakistani delegation at the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly [UNGA]. The next round of talks, the president added, might be delayed as Mr Cordovez will be busy at the UNGA session.

Replying to a question about negotiations with India on a no-war pact, Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said this matter will come under discussion during the next high-level meeting between Pakistan and India. He said the issue is included in the agenda. When asked about the Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi's letter to him, the president replied he has received a brief letter from her and will send a reply very soon.

AFP Reports Police Clash With Demonstrators in Lahore

BK090253 Hong Kong AFP in English 0224 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Islamabad, Sept 8 (AFP) — Police clashed with anti-martial law demonstrators today for the first time in the Punjab capital of Lahore, as President Mohammed Ziaul Haq began a four-day tour of troubled Sind Province.

Hundreds of women held protest marches in several Sind towns meanwhile, as demonstrators damaged two banks, and attacked government buses and police vans inside the walled city of Lahore.

Today's planned court arrest of Malik Hakmeen Khan, former provincial minister and a close associate of hanged former Premier Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, drew demonstrators to the Punjab capital, where police used clubs to disperse a stone-throwing crowd.

Supporters of Mr. Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party gathered to hear Mr. Hakmeen read a statement reportedly sent from abroad by the late premier's ailing wife, Nusrat Bhutto.

But police whisked Mr. Hakmeen and nine others away in a van before he could read the statement.

The statement, copies of which were later distributed, called on intellectuals, students, women and particularly the people of Punjab "save Pakistan" and "free the country from the clutches of generals." [sentence as received]

Gen. Zia, who accused foreigners of being behind the current rioting in the southern Pakistani province, toured Jacobabad City where he urged people to maintain law and order for peaceful transfer of power under his 18-month prog [as received] for the election of a representative government.

Meanwhile in the second largest Sind city, Hyderabad, hundreds of women marched in the streets with placards denouncing flogging as punishment for those arrested during the 26-day-old civil disobedience campaign by the eight outlawed political parties of the Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD).

Sources said a general strike was observed in the town of Moro, where 125 died in rioting last week.

Paper Describes 25th Day of Disobedience Campaign

GF081225 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 8 Sep 83 p 1

[By correspondent]

[Text] Islamabad — President Ziaul Haq said yesterday that violence in Sind has been deliberate and preplanned to embarrass his government, but added that situation in the province was fully under control.

He said there was peace in the urban part of Sind, while in few pockets of rural areas influential PPP and MRD men have been able to stir up trouble and created law and order situation.

Talking to pressmen in Quetta during his brief visit to Baluchistan yesterday, President Zia ruled out the possibility of forming a national government before general elections and said his present team was doing a good job and he did not feel any necessity to bring about change.

He did not agree with a questioner that the MRD movement turned violent because its entire front rank leadership was in jail and no effective leader was left to control the masses.

"All this was deliberate and preplanned to create trouble and embarrass the government," President Zia added.

President Zia, who is to begin his tour of Sind today, said he had no knowledge of any migration by some Sindhis to India following disturbances in the province.

Meanwhile over sixty MRD leaders and workers yesterday courted arrest at various places in the country on the 25th day of the MRD agitation.

Processions were also taken out in certain towns in interior of Sind, including Hyderabad, where police resorted to baton charge and teargas to disperse a crowd.

About 30 people were arrested in Hyderabad district, 19 at two towns of Dadu district, four in Thatta. A women's procession was also taken out in Hyderabad and two women courted arrest.

At Lahore's Regal crossing one MRD leader offered arrest before a crowd of 3,000, MRD sources claimed. Another leader was arrested in Faisalabad.

In Peshawar five people were arrested while in the Pakistani part of Kashmir protest rallies were held for first time since the MRD movement started on August 14. Processions were taken at the state capital, Muzaffarabad, and the towns of Mirpur, Kotli and Rawalkot.

In Karachi PPP leader Maulana Ehtiramul Haq Thanvi alleged that MRD leader Yusaf Lacewala died in jail because of police violence.

However, the Karachi administration in a press note denied the charge.

Six MRD supporters began a hunger strike in jail yesterday in the Sind town of Badin to press for acceptance of MRD demands for immediate elections, the sources said.

Three MRD leaders yesterday denied an accusation by President Zia that foreign powers were funding the campaign.

Iqbal Haider, Maulana Shah Amroti and Maulana Ehtiramul Haq Thanvi told a clandestine news conference in Karachi that more than 75 people had been killed in clashes with police in Sind Province since the start of the campaign on August 14. Official sources have put the figure at 31.

Summary Military Court in Thatta Senteaces Three

BK090243 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] A summary military court in Thatta tried three people from the (Shujawal) police station area on charges of organizing a procession, disrupting general peace, and causing unrest. It sentenced each of them to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 rupees.

Khamene'i Pledges 'No Mercy' on Enemies of Revolution
LD0818227 Tehran IRNA in English 1000 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Tabriz, Sept 8, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i speaking to a gathering of the armed forces personnel here this morning said that the Iranian Armed Forces were continuing defence in the Iraqi imposed war with victories. Therefore, those who have been supporting the Iraqi regime have now become disappointed, he added.

In another part of his address, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran referring to vicious plots of the world oppressors against the Islamic Revolution of Iran said, "I firmly announce here that we will have no mercy on those who want to damage the Islamic revolution of Iran and will deal with them from a position of power."

Operations in Kordestan, West Azarbayjan Detailed
LD0081855 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Communique of Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters for joint operations of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran and Islamic Revolution Guards Corps]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. On 8 September, the same day as the anniversary of the martyrdom of the legend-makers who selflessly gave their blood for the Islamic Revolution and proved the victory of blood over blade, the combatants of the army of light carried out one of the biggest mopping-up operations this year. Our brave and courageous combatants dealt heavy and crushing blows to the rebels and counterrevolutionaries that are subservient to world blasphemy. The forces of Islam, comprising the courageous personnel of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the selfless Guards Corps personnel and the forces of the Mobilization of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, warriors of the Gendarmerie and the Muslim Kurdish peshmerga, launched a series of operations in order to thwart world oppression and repel the aggression by armed assailants against the Muslim residents of Kordestan and West Azarbayjan. With the help of God, they completed these operations with total success.

In a strike along three axes of [words indistinct] situated deep in the Saqqez-Bukan-Baneh region the Islamic forces killed, wounded, and captured more than 90 armed assailants and purged 30 villages of the region from the filthy presence of the counterrevolutionaries. Of these villages, one was (Saramad), which was the former location of a radio station, the central base of the subservient Komeleh minigroup, and the (?Khvor Khvor), the organizational center of the defunct Democratic Party in the provincial town of Saqqez. [as heard] Most of the liberated villages are important bases of the counterrevolutionaries, for instance, the location of their prisons, communications installations, and radio stations.

In these operations, a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured by the forces of Islam. The weapons captured in the [word indistinct] region include: 5 105-mm field guns, 1 106-mm recoilless rifle, 3 heavy mchineguns, 50 personal weapons and their corresponding ammunition, dozens of side arms, 10 light vehicles, 6 motorcycles, 3 minibuses, 6 bulldozers and graders together with 6 trucks and dump trucks, all of which had been transferred to Kurdish areas by the selfless personnel of the Reconstruction Crusade to repair and reconstruct Kurdish villages and which had been stolen by counterrevolutionaries, a storage depot of spare parts for various vehicles, 10 wireless sets, 2 large generators, 1 cold storage container, and a lot of printing equipment. In addition, a large quantity of smuggled goods, which had been brought into the country by counterrevolutionaries, was discovered and confiscated. A large quantity of equipment belonging to the armed assailants including dozens of personal and heavy firearms and 13 heavy and light vehicles was destroyed.

In these operations, important documents indicating the counterrevolutionaries' connection with and great dependence on the Zionist regime of Iraq were seized. The powerful and courageous Islamic combatants in another bold operation along the (Hangabad) axis by mopping up two villages of (Misheh) and (Payin Varzeh Dagh) occupied all the heights overlooking this region. During these operations, the Islamic combatants succeeded in killing more than 50 counterrevolutionaries subservient to world oppression. The bodies of many of them have been left behind in the operational region. In this operation, a 105-mm field gun, a 106-mm recoilless rifle, three Gushkas, several mortars, and a number of personal firearms were captured by the forces of Islam.

The Hamzeh Seyyed Ash-Shohada Headquarters, joint operations center of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, relying on the boundless power of God and the will of the army of monotheism, is determined to establish complete security in Kordestan and West Azarbayjan and to thwart the mercenaries and those subservient to world oppression, and continues the mopping-up operation by annihilating the rebels and the enemies of Islam and the Koran. So, once again those who have been deceived and are being used by the satans raised by the criminal superpowers are warned to return to the fold of Islam and the Muslim nation of Iran as soon as possible. They should realize that remaining among the members of the counterrevolutionary minigroups that are subservient to world blasphemy will result only in annihilation and punishment in this world and the next.

[Signed] Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters, joint operations center of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps

Khomeyni Cancels Appointments 10-18 September
LD0811137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] The following announcement was issued today by the office of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

In His exalted name. It hereby is announced that the private and public meetings of His Holiness Imam Khomeyni, may his lofty shadow never grow less, will be canceled from Saturday the 2d

Zihajjah, corresponding to 19 Shahrivar (10 September], until Sunday the 10th Zihajjah, the auspicious feast of Qorban [festival of sacrifice on 18 September]. The honorable gentlemen who have prior appointments during this period may contact the office after the end of the period mentioned.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's office, 17 Shahrivar, '62 [8 September 1983]

IRNA Notes Improvement in Saudi Behavior to Pilgrims

LD082113 Tehran IRNA in English 1056 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Medina, Sept 8, IRNA — Saudi security officials and police have taken a more rational attitude this year compared to their behaviour last year.

All the streets here are crowded with Saudi security officials, especially in the vicinity of Iran's hajj centres, who carefully watch pilgrims particularly the Iranians.

It is said that a number of Iranian pilgrims who were earlier arrested by the Saudi police had not been beaten during their detention.

Saudi police is much more concerned about the contacts of Iranian hajj pilgrims with the pilgrims from other parts of the world.

In last Sunday's demonstration by Iranian pilgrims, which was warmly welcomed by others, Saudi security officials in civil dress, tried to collect Imam Khomeyni's pictures carried by the demonstrators.

The imam's decisive message addressed to pilgrims has had deep effects on them.

However, an [words indistinct] of the behavior of the Saudi police indicates that it has taken a more calculated manner.

Spokesman Condemns 'Imperialist Actions' in Lebanon

LD090542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] In connection witht the bombing of the inhabited Muslim areas around Beirut by French fighter planes, the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: The recent move by the interfering French forces which has been carried out in support of the Phalangist regime of Lebanon against the Muslim and deprived people of Lebanon following the interference of American Marines, demonstrates that the presence of the so-called multinational peacekeeping forces will not guarantee peace and security in Lebanon; on the contrary, it is a means of implementing the imperialist policies of Western goverments in the Middle East and Lebanon.

He added: The provocative actions of Western imperialist forces and their repeated threats to use military force against the deprived Lebanese nation are condemned by us and by all the oppressed people of the world. They will have no other outcome except to further add to the problems of the hard-pressed Lebanese nation. Such actions will no doubt fail to weaken the firm resolve of the struggling Muslim forces in Lebanon to expel the usurping Zionists, to liberate Lebanese soil, and to maintain the unity and territorial integrity of that country.

Yugoslav Police Confiscate Iranian Islamic Books

GF081331 Tehran International Television Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Text] Last Tuesday night ten Yugoslav policemen attacked the booth of the Iranian Islamic Republic at the Zagreb international exhibition and confiscated many Islamic books and other publications. The efforts of the Iranian officials to restore the books and Islamic publications were futile. The Zagreb exhibition opened the day before yesterday. It is worth mentioning that a number of books and Islamic publications were confiscated last year from the Iranian Islamic Republic's booth at the Belgrade exhibition by Yugoslavian security men.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,452

LD081804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,452 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Exchanges of fire continued yesterday on the western fronts. They were most intense in the Mehran region. East of Mehran, enemy patrols tried to penetrate our positions, but they were forced to flee when our combatants opened fire. On the Piranshah operational fronts, the fire of Islam's forces stopped enemy traffic.

On the southern fronts yesterday, our forces opened defensive fire and continued to strengthen and consolidate their positions, which they vigilantly defended. In (Zubaydat), south of Sharhani and north of [name indistinct] regions, enemy patrols were observed trying to penetrate our forces' positions, but thanks to the fire of our combatant units, they were frustrated.

At 1845 yesterday, an enemy unit in the (Chazzabeh) region launched an attack which was repulsed by our forces. Immediately afterward, enemy operations were crushed, and the enemy suffered heavy losses and casualties.

In the Abadan-Khorramshahr operational sector, exchanges of fire continued. Our forces' heavy weapons fire on enemy positions on the opposite bank of the Arvand Rud disrupted the engineering activities of the Saddamist forces. Three observation posts and several foxholes and trenches of the aggressors were destroyed.

Yesterday the city of Abadan again was subjected to the long-range weapons fire of the Saddamist criminal mercenaries. As a

result, four houses were damaged and fires were started in parts of the city.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Iraqi Planes Bomb Kurdish Villages 29 August

GF060642 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] On 29 August, the planes of the Iraqi regime bombed three Kurdish villages north of the town of Karkuk in northern Iraq. The bombing resulted in the martyrdom of 15 Muslim Iraqi Kurds and the wounding of 15 others.

Iraqi Residents Asked To Volunteer for Battlefronts

LD051351 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A joint statement issued by the headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps and the military unit of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq calls on all Iraqi Muslim volunteers residing in Iran to take part in the battlefronts where truth is engaged in a battle against evil. The volunteers may register, from 6 September for 1 week, by reporting to the various centers of the military unit of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq, either in Tehran or the provinces.

Free Voice of Iran on Executions of Air Force Officers

GF071728 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] According to reports received, several pilots and Air Force officers have been executed for opposing the continuation of the war. Air Force officers and NCO's who are against the continuation of the war are being attacked and arrested and some of them are being executed in order to frighten the military personnel.

The office of the Mojahidin-e Khalq Organization in Paris, in a communique on this subject, has confirmed the executions and arrests of a group of pilots and officers of the Air Force and added that such criminal acts are aimed at terrifying the dissident officers who oppose the war and who have been desisting from carrying out war missions.

Leaders' Power Struggle, Cabinet Reshuffle Viewed

Interior Minister's Problems

GF051814 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Compatriots: The power struggle between various factions and groups in the regime have taken on more bizarre aspects with each passing day. Arguments in the Majlis of mullahs and clashes in the various commissions of the same Majlis are rampant. At the moment, as usual, all disagreements are focused on one prominent issue creating a new center for accusations. At the center of this focus of blame stands the criminal interior minister of Khomeyni, Nateq-Nuri.

You know that in a letter to Rafsanjani, the sharkish sheykh, 50 members of the Majlis of mullahs criticized Nateq-Nuri on six issues. As you have heard, they include: massive violations in the war-stricken foundations, violations in the division of city land, shortcomings in implementing laws and illegal and dictatorial actions, support for traitorous and obstinate officials, weakness in the management of the Ministry of Interior, violations and illegal actions in organizations connected with the Interior Ministry, and, finally, inappropriate and haughty confrontation with Majlis deputies.

Gangs and groups of the Majlis of mullahs had earlier questioned Nateq-Nuri and his gang in connection with the promotions and demotions across the country and also with respect to the issues of the war-striken foundation. A group was upset and angry because Nateq-Nuri had made many changes in all parts of the country and especially in governorate generals, giving various posts and jobs to members of his gang and especially to those who belong to the Hojjatiyeh gang. As an example, the governors general of East and West Azarbayjan, Taheri, and Shaykh 'Attar are among those of the Hojjatiyeh gang.

Aside from the issue of the Hojjatiyeh Society, the regime's cronies in any province, whether they are Friday imams or members of the Majlis of mullahs want the appointment of people in their own gangs. This situation has created arguments and disagreements in most provinces of the country, especially in East and West Azarbayjan, Esfahan, Fars, Khorasan, Mazandaran, and others, between the officials of the regime and is the reason for the recent attacks by a number of members of the Majlis of reactionaries on Nateq-Nuri. The extent of such gangsterism is such that even Ghafur-Khalkhali, the false deputy from Khalkhal, has asked why his political opponent has been appointed as the governor of Khalkhal. Even funnier than that is that Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, the former cat murderer and the heathen murderer, who is a false deputy from Qom, has sung the same complaint in support of his brother.

The issues of the war-striken foundations are also among issues, the fires of which, are being fanned by the so-called representative from the war-striken region as issues involving the Interior Ministry and especially the person of Nateq-Nuri. These murderers, who are cronies of the executioner Khomeyni and who are accomplices in all the crimes of Khomeyni in the war and against all the people of Iran, are trying to assume the facade of war-striken supporters by complaining about the misdeeds of Nateq-Nuri's gang in the foundation and thus gain some honor and prestige among the suffering refugees of our homeland.

These struggles resulted in the demotion of an accomplice and a friend of Nateq-Nuri, Habibollah Shafiq, last October as the official in charge of the war-striken foundation and his replacement with the famous thief of the public wealth and the former head of the oppressed foundation, Karimi-Nuri. As

expected his arrival increased the dimensions of theft and plunder in the foundation, adding to the number of complaints stemming from the refugee camps. These events and especially the internal factionalism of the regime resulted in the formation of the "article 90 comission" of the Majlis of mullahs under the chairmanship of Musavi-Kho'ini, which then labeled Karimi-Nuri a violater. In any event, these struggles continue.

Dear listeners, we will talk to you about this again.

Resignation Rumors

GF051830 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Tehran Radio reported that President 'Ali Khamene'i, Musavi-Ardabili, chief of the Supreme Court, and Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the mullahs' Majlis, visited Khomeyni at Jamaran.

The Khomeyni regime's radio did not explain the reasons for this unexpected visit.

Last Friday, 'Ali Khamene'i criticized the Majlis severely for not informing the government speedily of the necessary (?laws passed) and thus tying the government's hands in the implementation of the necessary laws.

Earlier, Hashemi-Rafsanjani had attacked the executive authorities of the government, accusing them of being lazy and adept at finding excuses. He said: If government employees do not change their ways, we will be forced to institute corrective measures in the offices.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani also castigated the aberrations of the Interior Ministry and, in a letter signed by 50 Majlis deputies, demanded the interpellation of Mullah Nateq-Nuri for the violations in the Interior Ministry.

Khomeyni's unexpected meeting with Musavi-Ardabili, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, and 'Ali Khamene'i has fanned rumors of a Cabinet reshuffle or the possibility of the removal of the prime minister. It is being said Mir-Hoseyn Musavi had submitted his resignation to 'Ali Khamene'i due to the repeated interference by unauthorized persons such as judicial authorities, the shari'a magistrates, and Friday imams in executive matters.

A rumor was also circulating in Tehran that Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Khomeyni regime, had submitted his resignation to 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Khomeyni regime, because of the refusal to approve three of the ministers he had proposed to the Majlis.

Bazargan's Return

GF071755 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Now that the authorities of the Islamic Republic have become almost despaired of forming a homogenous Cabinet and the danger of a collective resignation from the Cabinet ministers is threatening the premiership of Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, rumors that Mehdi Bazargan will be brought back into the Cabinet are being spread again in Tehran.

Political observers say that the Islamic Republic,in an unprecedented way, recently has offered fresh opportunities to the liberation movement, which is one of the moderate religious factions in the Islamic Majlis, to try again to cooperate with the regime of Ayatollah Khomeyni. The same observers have added that keeping in view the fact that the war between the religious sects is nowhere near its end, it is quite possible that they may again bring Mehdi Bazargan to form a Cabinet of reconciliation.

The open activities of the liberation movement during recent months have shown that in order to neutralize the waves of discontent, Ayatollah Khomeyni has decided to exploit this religious political organization as a window of assurance. However, the same observers also stress the fact that the chance of setting up a new Cabinet under the leadership of Mehdi Bazargan or any other young member of the liberation movement is almost nonexistent, particularly in view of the problems which the country is facing. In fact, the failure of such an attempt can be predicted, even at this moment.

Reportage on Recent Afghan Mujahidin Activities

Attack on Soviet Convoy

GF021620 Tehran IRNA in English 1527 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] London, Sept. 2, IRNA — Afghan Muslim mujahidin inflicted heavy damages on a Soviet military convoy while it was passing the Hiretan River toward Kholm. This convoy, consisted of 2,000 fresh Soviet soldiers along with some Afghan Government troops, entered Afghanistan through Amou Sea on August 18.

In this attack two officers and more than fifty Soviet soldiers from the Soviet Army and three Afghan Army officers were killed. Also two tanks, two jeeps and an ambulance of the aggressors were destroyed and some ammuniton and an anti-aircraft gun was taken as war booty.

According to the report, after the attack Soviet helicopter gunship undertook operations to provide aerial protection for the convoy but had little success against the Afghan mujahidin.

As a result of helicopters failure in operations against the Afghan Muslim guerrillas, they attacked several residential areas between Kholm and Hiretan which resulted in heavy human and financial losses for the defenceless Muslim people, there.

Clashes in Nimruz Province

LD041057 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] The Muslim Afghan revolutionaries, in continuation of their struggle against the occupying forces of the Soviet Union, placed mines along the route of the occupying force in the (Shideh) region of Nimruz Province and succeeeded in destroying

one truck, one personnel carrier, and one vehicle of the Soviet occupying forces. All the servicemen of these vehicles were killed by the revolutionaries.

Reports from Afghanistan indicate that during the past few days intense clashes have taken place between the Muslim revolutionaries and the occupying forces of the Soviet Union and the forces of the Kabul regime in the (Shideh) region. At present this region is surrounded by the Muslim revolutionaries.

'Fierce Fighting' in Herat

GF061654 Tehran IRNA in English 1557 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Zahedan, Sept. 6, IRNA — One hundred and eighty soldiers of the joint Soviet and Afghan Government forces were killed and about 200 others wounded in the Governorate of Shindand of Herat Province last week in three days of fierce fighting with the Afghan Muslim mujahidin.

Informed Sources further added that in the encounter, 5 armoured tanks and one personnel carrier of the joint forces were set ablaze and destroyed.

The source also said that following the defeat, the joint Soviet and Afghan Government forces to avenge the defeat resorted to aerial and long-range missile attacks on some of the regions of the governorate martyring 70 innocent locals and injuring 60 others. Also 14 Afghan Muslim mujahidin were martyred in the encounter.

Meanwhile latest reports indicate that sporadic attacks prevailed in the Governorate of Shindand, Herat Province between the Afghan mujahidin and the aggressor forces.